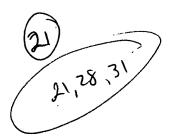
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Antibodies to high mobility group proteins in systemic sclerosis Ayer L.M.; Senecal J.-L.; Martin L.; Dixon G.H.; Fritzler M.J. Faculty of Medicine, University of Calgary, 3330 Hospital Dr. N.W., Calgary, Alta. T2N 4N1 Canada Journal of Rheumatology (J. RHEUMATOL.) (Canada) 1994, 21/11 (2071-2075) CODEN: JRHUA ISSN: 0315-162X DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

Objective. To determine the prevalence of autoantibodies to high mobility group (HMG) proteins in systemic sclerosis (SSc). Methods. One hundred ninety-seven unselected sera from patients diagnosed as SSc (n = 180) or Raynaud's phenomenon (RP) (n = 17) were tested for HMG autoantibodies by ELISA and immunoblotting. Results. Seventy-one of the 180 (39.0%) SSc sera bound to HMG proteins in an ELISA: 56 (31%) to HMG-1 and/or HMG-2; 29 (16%) to HMG-14/17. In the same assay 7 of 17 RP sera (41%) bound to HMG proteins: 4 (23%) to HMG-1 and/or HMG-2, and 5 (29%) to HMG-14/17. The specificity of HMG binding was confirmed by immunoblotting. Conclusion. Antibodies to HMG proteins, particularly to HMG-1 and HMG-2 are found in about 1/3 of SSc sera. Since HMG-1 and HMG-2 have a role in transcription, these observations further implicate transcriptional complexes as targets of autoantibodies in scleroderma. This is the first published report of HMG autoantibodies in scleroderma.





S1	3268	HMG(W)(1 OR 2) OR HIGH(W)MOBILITY(W)GROUP(W)PROTEIN
S2	183669	AUTOIMMUNE OR AUTOIMMUNITY
s3	29	S1 AND S2
S4	20	RD (unique items)
S5	0	S1 AND KIT
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